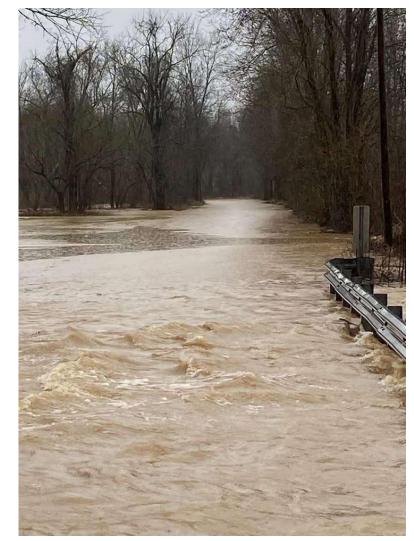


February 2025 Monthly Summary

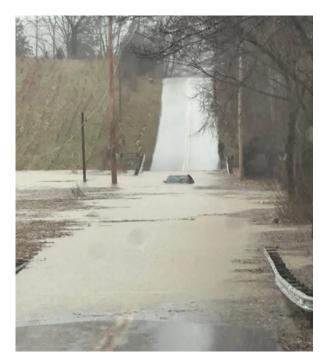






Images left to right: Old Munfordville Road in Barren County, (top) Burgin in Mercer County, (bottom) Brashears Creek in Spencer County, Murray Road in Russell County, Jackson Bridge Road in Warren County





A prolonged period of heavy rainfall brought 2-6" of rain and widespread flooding to Kentucky February 14-16. At least a dozen river points had preliminary crests within the top 5 of recorded crests. In addition, a few severe thunderstorms brought large hail and damaging winds.

Impacts were felt across the state with 300+ road closures, 40,000+ without power, and over 1,000 water rescues performed. There were reports of evacuation of a hospital, nursing home, and apartment complex.

Also, on February 6 a tornado produced EF1 damage along a 3 mile path northeast of Jonesville in Hart County.



Averages, Departures, & Records

Station Values

	Average Temperature	Departure from Normal	Precipitation	Departure from Normal	Snow	Departure from Normal
Bowling Green	41.9°	+0.8°	7.71"	+3.64"	4.9"	+2.0"
Frankfort	37.9°	+0.1°	7.71"	+4.31"		
Lexington	39.3°	+1.8°	6.74"	+3.10"	6.9"	+2.4"
Louisville Ali	39.7°	+0.2°	6.84"	+3.43"	7.7"	+3.6"
Louisville Bowman	37.6°	-1.1°	5.51"	+2.24"		

Records

3rd: High of 75° at Bowling Green, high of 71° at Frankfort, high of 72° at Lexington

15th: Precipitation of 4.23" at Bowling Green (Bowling Green's 2nd wettest February day), precipitation of 2.70" at Frankfort (Frankfort's 4th wettest

February day), and Louisville's 5th wettest February day (3.00")

26th: High of 78° at Bowling Green

10th wettest February on record at Bowling Green and Lexington



Source: **NWS Louisville Climate**

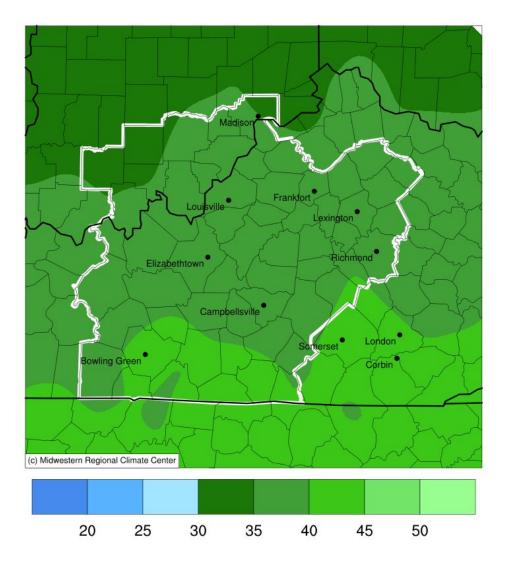
Temperature Maps

Source: MRCC

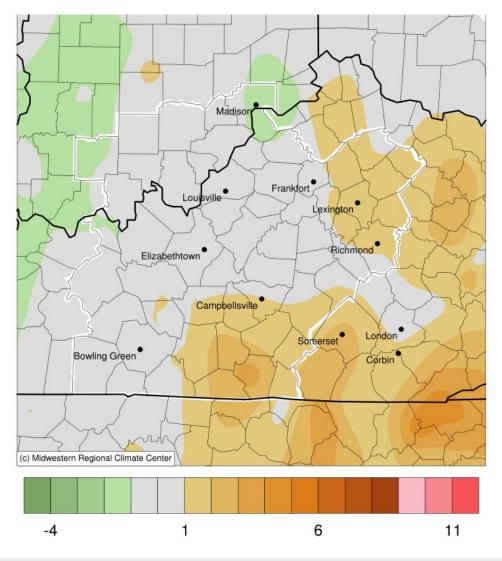


February 1-28, 2025

Average Temperature



Average Temperature Departure from Normal



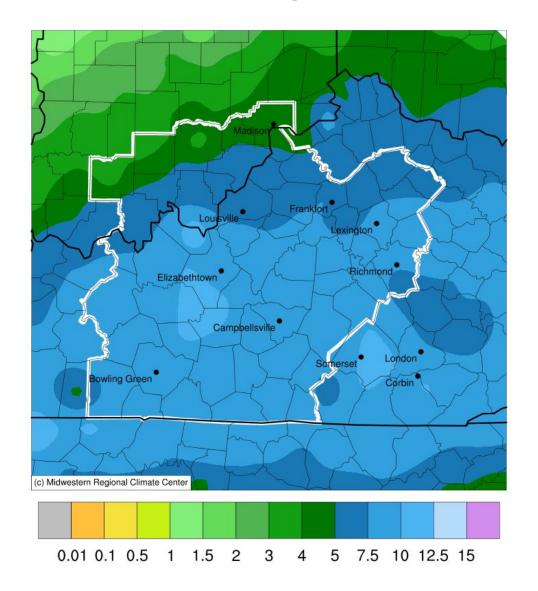


Precipitation Maps

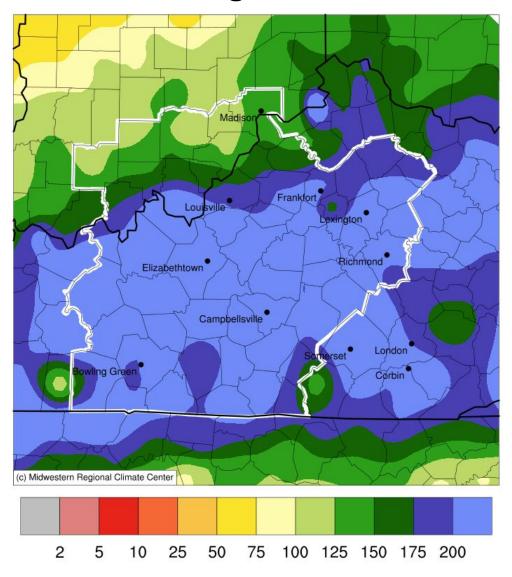


February 1-28, 2025

Total Precipitation



Total Precipitation Percentage of Normal



Source: MRCC

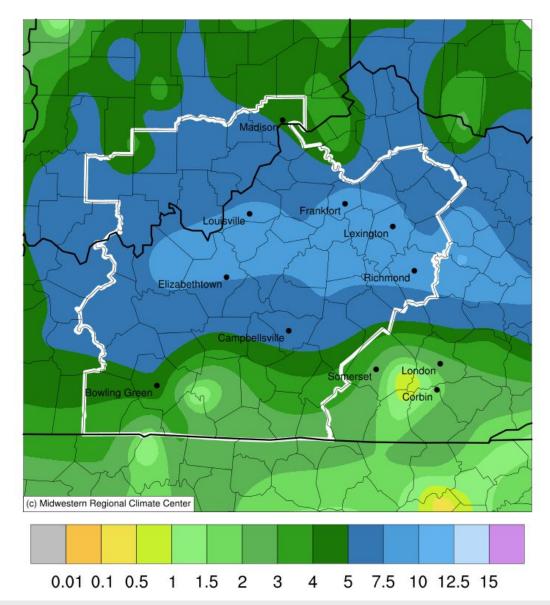


Snowfall Maps

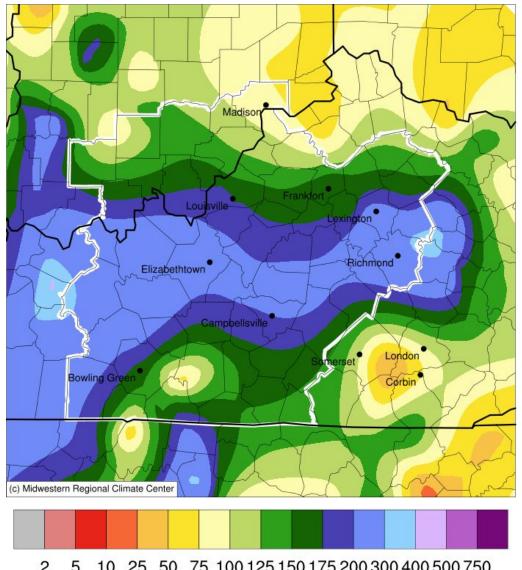


February 1-28, 2025

Total Snowfall



Total Snowfall Percentage of Normal



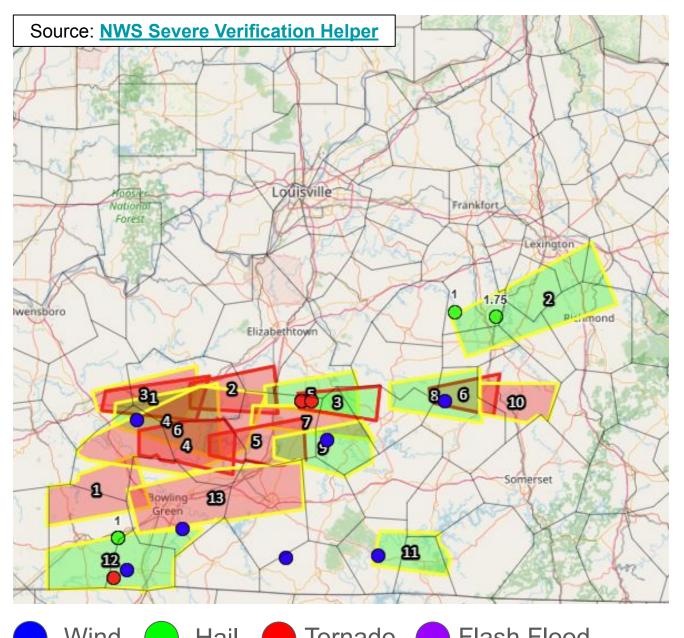
Source: MRCC

10 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 300 400 500 750



Preliminary Severe Weather Reports

February 1-28, 2025



Severe convective weather occurred on two days in February. The first was on the 6th when a tornado did EF1 damage along a 3-mile-long path across northern Hart County, just south of the LaRue County line east of Hammonville and south of Magnolia. Homes and barns suffered damage in addition to many downed trees.

On the 15th a large, complex storm system brought very heavy rain as well as a few inches of snow to the region. There were just four reports of severe weather that day, but one of them was an EF1 tornado that was on the ground for 4.3 miles in western Simpson County.





Above left: Structural damage from an EF1 tornado in northern Hart County February 6. **Above right**: An EF1 twister destroyed this barn in western Simpson County on February 15.



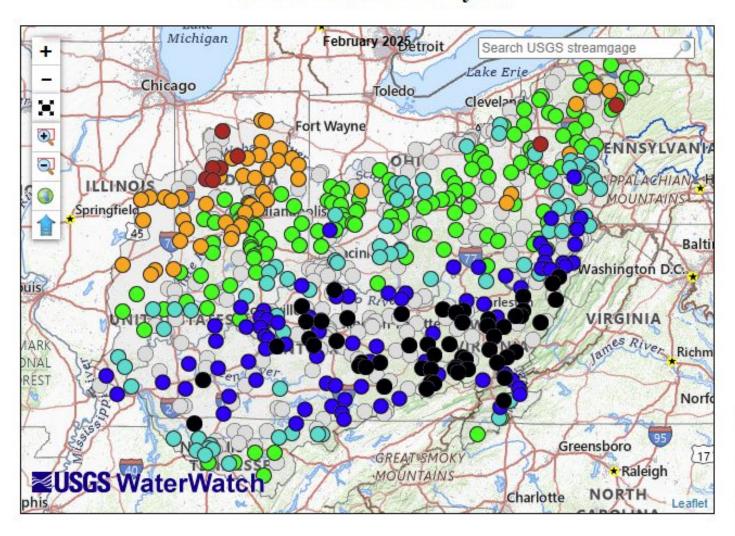


Monthly Streamflow Anomalies for the Ohio Valley

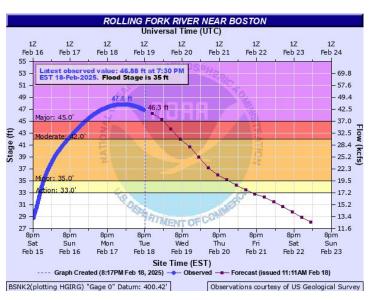
February 2, 2025 12:12 AM

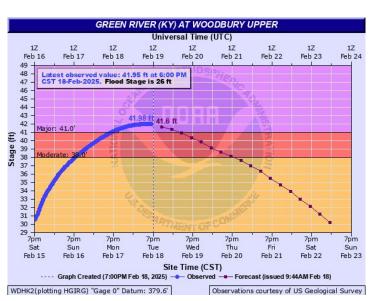
February 2025

Map of monthly streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the month of the year



In keeping with a typical La Niña pattern, late winter was very wet in the Ohio Valley. This led to widespread significant flooding, especially from central Kentucky to West Virginia. Several rain-makers moved through the region between the 5th and the 19th, with an areawide soaker on the 14th-16th that led to the majority of the flooding.





The Rolling Fork River near Boston (above left) and the Green River at Woodbury (above right) experienced major flooding February 16-18.

Explanation - Percentile classes										
•		0			•	•	0			
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High	Not-ranked			
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal					

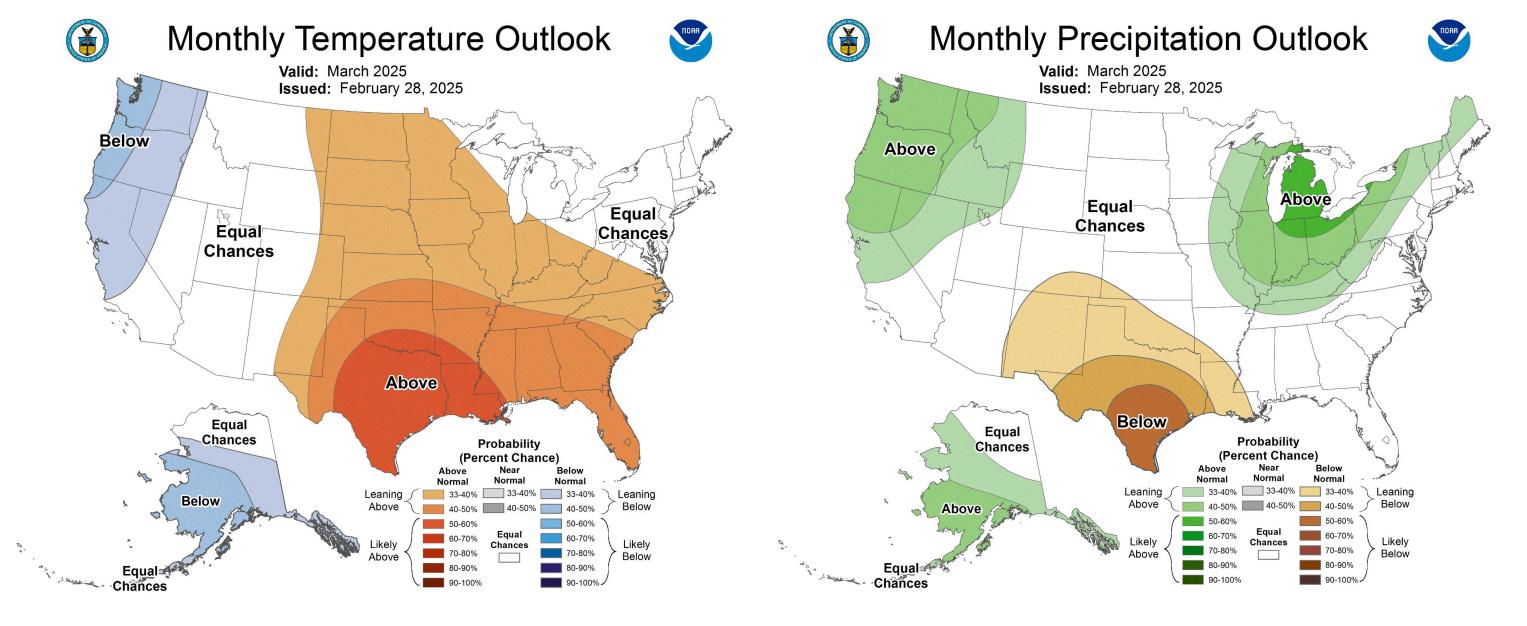
Source: <u>USGS</u>





CPC Monthly Outlook - March 2025

An active storm track should bring increased precipitation. Odds also lean towards a warmer than normal month.



Source: Climate Prediction Center, NOAA

